

c 509 BC

In early republic,
a cycle of 4 yrs. The first
yr had 4 mos of 31 days
and one Feb, 7 28. It
had a Feb of 23 days an
month of 27 days; the
Feb of 24 days and an
month. Thus in a 4 yr
were four days too man

509 BC

Etruscan kings were from Rome.

The Republic was which expanded

510 BC

Valerius + Lucius Jun
founded the Republic

509 BC

Lucius Junius Brutus
and Valerius for
republic

509 BC

At the very begin
republic, the two high
of all were known as

By end of 4th cen BC
magistrates were called

For decades there was
was the praetor urbanus
confined to the city) thus
the 2 consuls for duties

leaders outside the city.

509 BC → 46 BC

Rome

The Romans in Republic
designated the yrs by the no.
of the yr. Different dates -
of Romes were set by QUINTUS
POLYBIUS, MARCUS PORCIUS
VERRIUS FLACCUS, & MARCUS
VARRO. Livy uses the ep.
et alios terminis that of
Modern Chronologists as
for the founding of Rome

^{A.U.C.}
Because the yr 753 A.U.C
conditae, "from the founding
is the year 1 B.C. and 754
yr of the Christian era,

A.U.C into modern reckoning
then 753 subtract yr A.U.C
B.C. date, or, if larger than
from the yr # 753 for
the birth of Christ

509 BC

The 2 highest magistrates
known as Praetors

At end of 4th cen BC, the
magistrates were being
consulted; praetors were at
best. For ~~century~~ decades
'praetor - the praetor is

509 BC

There was an attempt
of SUPERBUS to regain power.
The government was
by 2 Consuls: BRUTUS
COLLATINUS (He was soon
killed by PLUBIUS VALERIUS)

509 BC

the 7th king of Rome was
SUPERBUS. (Etruscan)

He was expelled and
killed because of his

509 BC → 340 BC

Government ①

(a) CONSULS - 2 Patricians
by COMITIA CENTU

had kingship but not
(they had 12 lictors).

power to : ① Convene the
and the Senate ② Appoint
superintend the taking of
④ Appoint 3 quaestors
they became treasure

⑤ with Comitia decide
and peace.

(b) DICTATOR - appointed in
danger by the SENATE -
He had absolute power

(c) The COMITIA CENTURIATUM
the main Assembly, ap-
pointed Consuls and having power
REJECT all bills; But the
centuries voted first.

509 BC → 340 BC

Government (2)

- (d) SENATE - Consisted of appointed by the Consuls Patricians & were wealthier.
- (e) The Comitia Curiata - but had lost all its power. Patricians had practically controlled the government and against the Plebeians. It wealthy were also.

Senate but could hold
the state or church.

509 BC → 29 BC

Was the time of

Capitol of ancient Rome.
Ancient Rome and site of JUPITER, the national神
MORS CAPITOLINUS, the 3
hills on which Rome was
3 summits, the south being
proper, on which was the
JUPITER, while the citadel
summit. To TARQUINIVS
attributed the foundation of the

of Jupiter OPTIMUS MAXIMUS,
and to the Consul ITORATIUS, it
509 BC. The building was 3 C
of above.

State Ceremonials were in
that part of the mount called
LOC

509 BC

19

From earliest times
Rome were divided into
the PATRICIANS or noble
clerks or the PLEBIAE

The history of Rome,
long struggle between
the Patricians wished
exclusive power, while
claimed a share in -

gradually concessions were
from the nobles and given
into the hands of people

5093c

1912

CONSUL

An office in
of Rome. The office was created
expulsion of the Tarquins. They
held the entire power of
home and abroad. Each
acts of both. Gradually their power
other offices were created to relieve
officer was for 1.0 yr and the year
Consul. They led the Army, pres
the Senate, at elections, etc.

festivals. They wore a white to
toge band as badge of office
in a curule chair and was
band of 12 men called lectors,
foeces, or Ox bound with a
A first the office was limited to
licenian Rogation provided the
the plebeian. In 342 BC, both
to the plebs but it was not
both courses were plebs and
quickly put out of office.
were plebs and retained office
of the empire under Augustus
was abolished.